

PALMETTO STANDARD.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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Select Miscellany.

INTERESTING FACTS IN GEM- ISTRY.

The creation or destruction of any element is not to be found in the operations of nature. The numerous phenomena of composition and decomposition, which take place upon the surface of the globe, present only changes of combinations, which are formed according to fixed, eternal and unchangeable laws. This nature is regenerant, without being impoverished, and matter experiences only those changes which are produced uniformly and periodically, especially in organized bodies.

A vegetable substance is always acid, whenever the oxygen it contains is in water; it is always resinous, oily, or spirituous, whenever it contains oxygen in a small proportion or the hydrogen which exists in water; and it is neither acid nor resinous, but is either saccharine or mucilaginous, or analogous to woody fibre or starch, whenever the oxygen and hydrogen in it are in the same proportions as in water.

The elements, or matters, of which plants are composed, are almost wholly carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Whenever the plant dies, and decomposes or rots, these elements partially or wholly separate, and enter into new combinations, either animal, vegetable, mineral, or aeron.

According to the laws of nature, animal and vegetable life are both very much influenced by the temperature in which they exist. We therefore find different kinds of vegetables, and a different climate of the earth. We should, therefore, study to give to extenuate the temperature and soil, as far as practicable, in which they flourish in their native climate.

As evaporation produces cold, condensation always occasions heat; that is caloric is always evolved from those bodies which have undergone any degree of condensation. In the one case, caloric is absorbed; in the other, it is set at liberty.

By the collision of flint and steel, so much caloric is disengaged, that the metallic particles are actually melted thereby. This is evident from their being always found in a spherical form.

If iron filings and sulphur be mixed into a paste with water, a sulphur of iron will be formed, which decomposes the water and absorbs oxygen so rapidly, that the mixture takes fire, even though it be buried under water.

If the bulb of a thermometer be immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt, the mercury will fall to at least thirty-two degrees below the freezing point of water; and if the instrument be then removed from that mixture and put simply into a mass of snow, the mercury will be so much heated by the change, as to rise thirty-two degrees; so that snow which appears to the hand to be totally void of all heat, contains sufficient to melt the thermometer many degrees.

Water not only becomes converted into steam by heat, but when it is received into the atmosphere, if the air be warm, it becomes so far changed by its union with the matter of heat as to be perfectly invisible. In this state, it occupies a space one thousand four-hundred times greater than its ordinary liquid state. The vapor arising from boiling water, is visible only in consequence of its being partially condensed by a cold atmosphere, as may be demonstrated by causing water to boil in a Florence flask, over a lamp; for in this case, the steam within the neck of the case will be found entirely invisible.

Malton Watson found, by experiment, that when there had been no rain for a considerable time, and the earth was dried by the parching heat of summer, it still dispersed into the air, above one thousand six hundred gallons of water to the acre, during twelve hours of summer's day.

The ocean loses many millions of water hours by evaporation. The Mediterranean is said to lose more by evaporation, than it receives from the Nile, the Tiber, the Rhone, the E.^o, and all the other rivers that fall into it. The water is conveyed by the winds, to every part of the continents; these it fertilizes into form of rain, and afterwards supplies the rivers, which flow again into the sea. This is one of those continual circulations, whereby all matter is made to subserve various purposes, which have been designed by the Creator for the promotion of his benevolent designs.

The bright sun sublimes, and spreads them, these and white, over all surrounding heaven."

Evaporation is, in this climate, more than four times as much in summer as in winter. Hence all solid solutions; and the greater the difference between the temperature of the air and the evaporating surface, the greater will be the evaporation.

This principle of evaporation not only is the cause of all rain, mist, dew, and snow, but it overcomes the effects of the sun's heat, by carrying off an immense quantity of caloric, or heat, in combination with the watery vapor. Were it not for the cold produced by evaporation, we should faint under any great bodily exertions, or die by excessive heat. But Nature, always provident, has furnished man with a fluid which, insensibly perspiring and becoming evaporated from the surface of the body, is the vehicle which carries off the superabundant heat, as fast as it is generated. Cold-blooded animals, whose temperature is regulated by the medium in which they live, never perspire; but man, who was intended to live in a variety of climates, and designed for active exertion, is thus preserved from the effects of heat, which would otherwise be destructive. The blood of an inhabitant of the torrid zone, is no warmer than that of an inhabitant of the mountains of Lapland; which may be proved by placing a thermometer upon the tongue or under the arm. The various means which have been thus adopted for the promotion of our convenience and comfort, are full of instruction, and highly gratifying to every reflecting mind.

The operation of this principle may be made apparent by the following experiment:

Take a small tube, with a little water in it, fold a little flat round it, and having immersed it in water till the tube is soaked through, hold it in the air for the ether to evaporate. The cold produced by the evaporation will cause the water in the tube to freeze.

GOOD SOCIETY, CODFISH ARISTOCRACY.

What is good society? We have heard this term used so frequently, that we have late commenced asking ourselves the question. We cannot get a satisfactory answer. In olden time, good society meant certain people of the town who assumed a position from wealth, and undertook to regulate the fashions, the manners, and even gastronomy. It was applied in derision to that class of upstarts; but recently the cognomen has been usurped by another and more expressive title, viz: Codfish Aristocracy.

The codfishes live in the best houses in town, which they own or rent, and are enabled to live in great style from off their wealth, or the reputation of wealth, no matter how it has been acquired. They are, generally speaking, persons of low origin, who have risen in the world by accumulating money. It was applied in derision to that class of upstarts; but recently the cognomen has been usurped by another and more expressive title, viz: Codfish Aristocracy.

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The codfishes

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

SICK, DEATHLY SICK.

The political Doctors have now such an unaccountable aversion to their own medicine, that no punishment could be more cruel than to make some of them guinea down a few doses of it. Last summer, in all agonies, agonies, and heart-burned to assist in getting up the rebellion, well, was simply a "rebelion" of some mercenary fellow, who had no soul above "dolers and centes," agitation was fast driving continental worms from our State. But *internal* considerations could not weigh a feather. But the October elections came on, and as the secret Secession circular says, the "masses" were seized with an "ignominious panic." In other words, the people, according to Secession doctrine, proved to be unworthy of their brave leaders. They were afraid of being "swayed," and therefore voted against Secession. There was no mistaking the position. Separate Secession had been won over the brink, and it was supposed to have gone down with a smash. As it happened, all the State ropes were in the hands of its friends, and by these they succeeded to break the fall. But for this no one could have heard its groans, it would have been too deep to groan. So now as the Confederates discovered that their banner still had life enough left to work for it, it was plain that they must have had the upper hand. They had been the agitators, but now the passive silence shall be the order of the day. A secret circle was, therefore, formed on the central committee, warning all the faithful to "keep quiet, but preserve their organization." We have thought they, the reines of State, Legislature, Confederation, all. Only let us keep quiet, and if our cause cannot be redeemed, we can at least manage to save ourselves. The order given was promptly obeyed; no one can deny that their rank and file are well drilled.

And now a perfect repose ensues. If any of us venture to whisper that this calm is wholly deceptive, a scene got up in the tragedy only for the better effect of the ensuing storm, the watch-dogs of the party immediately set up howling almost funeral. So great is now their aversion to agitation, that the antipathy of the fox for tar, cannot equal it. They see plainly, if the agitation of the State is continued, the people discover the game, that Separate Secession must die, and with it die the hopes of some who would gladly mount.

They have had enough of agitation, and would now prefer to work out in the dark their mischievous purposes.

The fox barks not, when he would steal the lamb; and certain bipeds have just discovered that this would be the best course for them. But though it grieves us to disturb their dreams, still, as the hour comes round, we must force upon them, in broken doses, the needful restoratives. They are distressed now, but when the delirium passes off, the necessity of this treatment will be universally acknowledged.

At all events, it will be better for the State. For others, be men in the State who cannot see the necessity for her Union, and that this can only be affected by the abandonment of all idea of Separate State Action and all hope of any thing else, until a more favorable time, such person must be made to take their own prescriptions, and agitation should be forced upon them until the very sound of the word shall make them groan sick, deathly sick.

They sneer at Barnwell, Butler, and Cheves, and speak of their resolutions as the "fimsey structures" which *recessious politicians* can sometimes erect for *public deception*, and by which they themselves may be able to escape the odium of a premeditated result, and yet gain credit for patriotism, and afterwards indignantly claim the *spirit* of their charge by taking issue upon the mere words. They overlook in one of these resolutions, a distinct offer of conciliation, and deny that any such offer was ever made. But the party in power may move as quickly as they choose, the people are now watchful. They see how near to the breakers they once were carried, and but for the exposure of the May Convention, the crew in charge would have wrecked them there, and now they are determined to manage matters for themselves. The wire pullers may well grow sick, and feel the cold sweat creeping out all over the surface. They know that we have yet in store the exposure of some matters to be made apparent, not by our assertions, but by the printed journals of the last session, and this exposure may reveal still more clearly to the people of the State how nearly they were led on to utter bankruptcy. Whilst some are preparing their schemes and arranging their plans to take the people of the State by surprise, others are making ready to bring these leaders to a reckoning. Let all go on until the proper time, and then we shall see who are they with whom the people will stand.

EUROPE.

The warfare of principles which it is thought impends over Europe, to result in the overthrow of nationality and public freedom, is not more imminent now than it was during the supremacy of Bonaparte. Yet we know that there were agencies at work then that rendered his plan of universal empire impracticable and abortive. The commercial spirit was found to be antagonistic to the military spirit. The great Captain had landed nearly all Europe together in a terrible unity of political purpose. He had placed his resources in men and money within the influence of his masterly combinations. He had arrayed his people in hostility to the commerce of the world. Still such designs were found to carry with them the seeds of their own destruction. They were too adverse to the spirit of the age. The two antagonistic forces of the world at that period were commerce and war. The reaction came. It laid prostrate the military usurpation that would encircle the earth.

If the time was unpropitious for such a design then, how much more unpropitious now? If the commercial spirit was too stubborn when Bonaparte had destroyed the balance of European power—if he found it insurmountable when his influence was unbounded over the Continent, how can any present or future combination of its great States accomplish what he failed to effect? The commercial spirit since his day has been extended and invigorated. The power of intercommunication has been since prodigiously increased, penetrating every corner of Europe. The railroad and telegraph have made its States almost in one community. Such a state of things is entirely adverse to despotic power, sustained by military force and political combination.

The mutual jealousy of the great powers

is another obstacle to the consolidation of Continental Europe into a huge despotism by alliance between them. In the days of the elder Bonaparte there was no room for this jealousy, as the old system of division of States was overthrown, and had to be reconstituted in 1815. The entire balance of power must be destroyed before such a consolidation can take place.

A scheme of continental coalition requires immense military establishments on a scale entirely beyond the finances and resources of those States. There are but two modes of maintaining such establishments, the one which relies on taxation, the other on military requisitions. There is no possibility now to feed and pay an army by quartering it on an enemy's territory, as when it formed part of the military policy of the elder Napoleon. The armies of Austria, Prussia and France are now incomparably with their finances and the capacity of these States to bear increased burdens. A scheme of despotism that would extinguish the liberties of Europe, and destroy the independence of its smaller powers, would diminish the sources by which even moderate forces could be maintained. The power to replenish the exchequers of modern states by taxation, or even to borrow, depends much on the existing arrangements, by which the states of the continent are preserved in their present independence, as from freedom from anarchy and violence.

Such apprehension, therefore, as the overthrow of the independence of Europe and its consolidation into a vast despotism, we think irrational and contrary to the analogies of history. What the domination of Napoleon Bonaparte could not effect—what his difficulties and resources for unity of empire could not accomplish—no coalition of powers, mutually jealous, will be able to achieve.

Evening News.

A STRIKING LESSON.

Napoleon's career was providential; there is no name in history whose whole course bears so palpable a proof of his having been created for historic purpose. Europe, in the partition of Poland had committed a great crime. France, the murderer of her king, had committed a great crime. The three criminal thrones, and the regicide public, were alike to be punished. Napoleon was the appointed instrument for both purposes. He first crushed the democracy, and then broke the strength of the three powers in the field. He thence conquered the Austrian capital; he turned Prussia into a province; and his march to Russia desolated her most populous provinces, and laid his Asiatic capital in ashes. But France, which continually paid for all these fearful triumphs with her blood, was still to suffer a final retributive punishment. Her armaments were hunted from the Vistula to the Rhine, and from the Rhine to the Seine. She saw her capital twice captured—her government twice swept away—her conquest lost—her plunder recovered by its original possessors, and her territory garrisoned by an army of strangers—her army disbanded—her empire cut down to the limits of the old monarchy—her old masters restored and her idol torn from his altar. Thus were thrown away the fruits of the revolution, of the regicide, of the democracy, and of a quarter of a century of wretchedness, fury and blood. On Napoleon himself fell the heaviest blow of all. All the shame, sorrows and suffering of France were concentrated on his head. He saw his military power ruined—his last army slaughtered—his last adherent exiled—his family fugitive—his whole dynasty uncrowned—and himself given up a prisoner to England, to be sent to an English dungeon to be kept in English hands to finish his solitary and bitter existence in desolation and disease, and to be laid in an English grave—leaving to mankind, perhaps, the most striking moral of blasted ambition ever given to the world.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

KOSUTH.

We take the following description of Kosuth from the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury:

"I have seen and conversed with Kosuth, and was at once disappointed and gratified. The engravings do not convey a good idea of his face and head, though they do his general appearance. His head is longer, his features coarser, his face broader than I had expected to find them. He has the massive German head, with a projecting and knotted forehead, eyes prominent, as though pressed forward by the brain behind, a short thick nose, mouth and chin concealed by a heavy bush of beard and moustaches. The expression of his face in repose is heavy, but calm and self-collected; the air of profound sadness, so much talked about, is imaginary.

He looks like a remarkably self-satisfied person, grave but not melancholy. When he speaks or smiles the expression is better, and the face lights up, though he seldom becomes animated, either in conversation or in speaking."

His eye is large, dark, and brilliant—decidedly his best feature. He speaks with a strong accent, but with great distinctness, though very deliberately, and, strange to say, never mispronounces or misuses a word. His knowledge of our language seems very thorough, and many educated natives might easily his use of English words. He is of medium height, and of graceful figure. His manners exceedingly courtly and refined.

In fact, he would pass for a gentleman any where in any society. His tact and readiness are equal to his other attributes. This is an honest and a correct picture of the Magyar.

In a subsequent letter I will give you my humble judgment of his characteristics as an orator, and having heard him speak repeatedly, under different circumstances, I can convey my impressions with some confidence. He will not visit the extreme South, except possibly New Orleans. A friend who had a short colloquy with him a few days since, at the close of the conversation asked him why he did not go South. Kosuth drew himself up proudly and replied:

"I have not been invited." The visiter smiled, and answered as he bowed his adieu: "After the reception and treatment you have had, sir, I thought you knew that you would be cordially and hospitably received wherever you might feel disposed to go, without the ceremony of a formal invitation." Kosuth smiled, but made no answer. You will scarcely be inconsolable under the privation. So much incense of adulation has been offered him in this free country of ours, that it might well turn the head of any man."

Gallop on the Railroad.—A couple of freight trains on Saturday night came in collision near Branchville, which resulted in the complete demolition of one. No loss of life attended the accident, the firemen and engineer having escaped by leaping from the cars.—South. Standard, 19th inst.

From the Daily Register.

SPARTANBURG & UNION ROAD.

We are indebted to the attention of a friend for the annexed synopsis of the proceedings of the Rail Road Meetings which was convened in Unionville on Monday last.

CHESTERVILLE, Jan. 15.

Dear Sir: The Spartanburg and Union Rail Road Company, met the latter place Monday last, and organized by Mr. Cannon presiding, and Mr. Dean acting as Secretary. The Committee appointed to verify proxies, reported \$214,000 as subscribed to the Stock of the Company. But the opinion was expressed, that there would be a larger amount of stock taken, and that the Commissioners had not made full returns of their subscriptions to the meeting. A Committee was then appointed to receive the proposals of the Charlotte & Co. Rail Road Company, also of the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road, as to their terms of junction with the Spartanburg and Union Rail Road. The basis of junction proposed by the Charlotte Rail Road was a subscription of \$100,000, as follows, viz: \$80,000 in their Bonds, \$20,000 of individual subscription along the line of the road, between Cornwell's and the River. The Company to bring up their iron to the junction on liberal terms, and to take the freight payable in Stock, and as a farther condition, with a view to insure the immediate construction of their road, the Spartanburg and Union Rail Road Company were required to raise their subscription to the amount of \$275,000. So that with the \$100,000 of the Charlotte Rail Road they might be enabled to procure the State subscription of \$125,000; and thus have a capital of \$500,000 to commence operations. The Greenville & Columbia Rail Road Company as a condition precedent, required the Spartanburg & Union Rail Road, to raise by individual and then state subscriptions, the sum of \$500,000, and then the former Company would subscribe to the stock of the latter, the sum of \$100,000 provided they would join them at Newberry, and \$50,000 if they would connect with them at Alston—which latter sum was added the sum of \$40,000 received for the valley of Broad River. And upon these propositions the parties came to trial. And with a view to a fuller understanding of the subject, I will give the distance of the respective routes as to construction and transportation. First, the Newberry route, a distance of 642 miles of Road to construct, and a distance to market 112 miles—with grades of 40 ft. to the mile, and entire cost of Road, \$685,000. 2d. The Route to Alston, down Broad River, a distance of 674 miles of Road to construct, and a distance to market of 92 miles—with one grade of 40 feet to the mile, and some tresselling. Entire cost of Road, \$647,000. This latter line labored under great disadvantages, as the Engineer, Mr. Nims, who made it, had the survey of Maj. McNeill to guide and direct him in his experimental survey, After argument for a few hours, and matter looking somewhat doubtful, Dr. Thomas, of Alabeville, one of the Directors of the Greenville Rail Road, thought it advisable to withdraw the condition of \$300,000 previous subscription, to place their sub-cription upon the same terms with the Charlotte road, and that with the Greenville Company's subscription and that of individuals, the sum of \$375,000 would be raised so to secure the State subscription. The Broad River route had the advantage over the Cornwell distance to market and grade, and upon that ground became the favorite. In taking the vote upon the question of location, the Alston route received over 3,000 votes, the Cornwell over 1,000, and the Newberry not one. Thus ends, for the present, the question of building the Spartanburg & Union Rail Road. The utmost cordiality and good feeling prevailed among all parties during the exciting discussion of the locating question.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

I saw the temple reared by the hands of men, standing with its high pinnacles in the distant plain. The streams beat upon it.

The God of nature hurled his thunderbolts against it—and yet it stood as firm as adamant. Reverly was in its hall—the gay, the happy, the young and the beautiful, were concentrated on his head. He saw his military power ruined—his last army slaughtered—his last adherent exiled—his family given up a prisoner to England, to be sent to an English dungeon to be kept in English hands to finish his solitary and bitter existence in desolation and disease, and to be laid in an English grave—leaving to mankind, perhaps, the most striking moral of blasted ambition ever given to the world.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

He looks like a remarkably self-satisfied person, grave but not melancholy. When he speaks or smiles the expression is better, and the face lights up, though he seldom becomes animated, either in conversation or in speaking."

His eye is large, dark, and brilliant—decidedly his best feature. He speaks with a strong accent, but with great distinctness, though very deliberately, and, strange to say, never mispronounces or misuses a word. His knowledge of our language seems very thorough, and many educated natives might easily his use of English words. He is of medium height, and of graceful figure. His manners exceedingly courtly and refined.

In fact, he would pass for a gentleman any where in any society. His tact and readiness are equal to his other attributes. This is an honest and a correct picture of the Magyar.

In a subsequent letter I will give you my humble judgment of his characteristics as an orator, and having heard him speak repeatedly, under different circumstances, I can convey my impressions with some confidence. He will not visit the extreme South, except possibly New Orleans. A friend who had a short colloquy with him a few days since, at the close of the conversation asked him why he did not go South. Kosuth drew himself up proudly and replied:

"I have not been invited." The visiter smiled, and answered as he bowed his adieu: "After the reception and treatment you have had, sir, I thought you knew that you would be cordially and hospitably received wherever you might feel disposed to go, without the ceremony of a formal invitation." Kosuth smiled, but made no answer. You will scarcely be inconsolable under the privation. So much incense of adulation has been offered him in this free country of ours, that it might well turn the head of any man."

Gallop on the Railroad.—A couple of freight trains on Saturday night came in collision near Branchville, which resulted in the complete demolition of one. No loss of life attended the accident, the firemen and engineer having escaped by leaping from the cars.—South. Standard, 19th inst.

From the Galveston (Texas) News.

THE LARGEST CROP OF COTTON EVER ANNOUNCED.

The following extraordinary statement has been made to us by Colonel Quarles, whose plantation is on Oyster Creek, in Brazoria County, has made this season four hundred bales of cotton on one hundred and sixty acres of land, and with twelve hands! About three hundred bales of thin cotton have already been picked, but the picking is still going on, and when completed, the amount will not be less than four hundred bales. It is pretended that the whole of this has been picked out by the same twelve hands, for during the picking season Mr. Quarles employed a large number of hands to assist him, whose labor will cost a hundred or more bales, so that the nett proceeds of the twelve hands will be two hundred and seventy-five, or perhaps three hundred bales. The whole of this cotton was planted and cultivated by the said twelve hands, and the only help they had was in the picking. To prevent any misunderstanding of this statement, we are authorized to say, that the bales are of the average weight of those annually made in Texas, that is, about 500 lbs. each.

In addition to the above, we have authority to say, that the same twelve hands have been paid and gathered, during the season, 2,300 bushels of corn from thirty acres of land, which is considerably below the yield of corn last year on the same plantation. It may be of some interest here to state, that the above crop of cotton and corn were both planted in February, which Col. Quarles thinks is the month in which both cotton and corn should always be planted in Texas. The picking of the cotton was commenced on the 4th of July.

It, after paying for the extra labor required to pick the above crop, there shall remain 275 bales, which is the smallest named; then the nett proceeds of the twelve hands will be within a small fraction of 28 bales each, to which we must add 100 bushels of corn, to make the total product of each hand's labor; and this, at the present prices of cotton and corn, cannot fall much, if any, short of one thousand dollars to the hand.

Should our readers wish confirmation of the above statement, we are authorized to give the names of Messrs. Williams, Glass, Compton, Lobdell, and Love, who own and cultivate adjoining plantations, and will bear testimony to its correctness. The hand which produced this crop is of the usual quality of Oyster Creek lands, and, indeed, of the bottom lands of Texas generally, of which any one may be readily convinced by the cotton which was commenced on the 4th of July.

SPEAKING WELL OF OTHERS.—If the disposition to speak well of others were universally prevalent, the world would become a comparative paradise. The opposite disposition is the Pandora box, which, when opened, fills every house and every neighborhood with pain and sorrow. How many enmities and heartburnings flow from this source! Envy, jealousy, and the malignant spirit of evil, when they find vent by the lips, go forth on their mission like floods, to blast the reputation and peace of others. Every one has his imperfections, and in the conduct of the best, there will be occasionally faults, which might not be so easily overlooked. The broad River route had the advantage over the Cornwell distance to market and grade, and upon that ground became the favorite. In taking the vote upon the question of location, the Alston route received over 3,000 votes, the Cornwell over 1,000, and the Newberry not one. Thus ends, for the present, the question of building the Spartanburg & Union Rail Road. The utmost cordiality and good feeling prevailed among all parties during the exciting discussion of the locating question.

Stage Line to Union.

We learn from the Post Master at this place that the Department has authorized the transmission of a tri-weekly mail, by stage, from Chester to Union, C. H., via, Carmel Hill. This line has been much needed, and should be of great service to the community.

Goods at Auction.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. BEATY, of Rossville, who proposes to sell at auction his remaining stock of goods.

Stockholders.

In the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road Company, who are in default, are cited to the final notice of the President relative to the sale of the stock of those who fail to pay the installments in arrears previous to the days designated.

Should any one question the power of the Company to proceed in this way, it would be well that they read the 12th section of the amended charter.

Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road.

We find in the *Carolinaian*, the following statement of the financial results of this road since October 1, 1850, viz:—

For the year ending Oct. 1, 1851, \$42,029.30

For the quarter ending Jan. 1, 1852, \$28,805.23

Total earnings Jan. 1, 1852, 70,834.43

The monthly receipts since reaching Chester, have been as follows:

For October, \$10,160.37

For November, \$8,159.62

For December, 10,455.24

\$28,805.23

These statements show a marked increase in the business of the road, and should impart confidence to stockholders as

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

CHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, Green.....	75	1.00
Dried.....	10	00
BAGGING, Dundee.....	10	00
Gunny.....	10	00
BALE ROPE.....	10	00
BACON, Hams.....	10	00
Sides.....	10	00
BUTTER, Country.....	10	00
BEESWAX.....	10	00
CHEESE.....	10	00
COFFEE, Rio.....	15	17
JAVA.....	15	00
FLOUR, Country.....	10	00
Northern.....	10	00
GRAIN, Corn.....	10	00
Oats.....	10	00
Wheat.....	10	00
Peas.....	10	00
LARD.....	10	00
MOLASSES, W. India.....	10	00
N. Orleans.....	10	00
PEACHES, peeled.....	10	00
RICE.....	10	00
SUGARS, Leaf.....	10	00
Cane.....	10	00
Porto Rico.....	10	00
N. Orleans.....	10	00
N. O. Refined.....	11	12
SALT.....	10	00
SHOT.....	8	10
MACKEREL, No. 1.....	10	00
No. 2.....	10	00
No. 3.....	10	00
MEAL, Corn.....	10	00
TALLOW.....	10	00
EGGS.....	8	10
POWLS.....	10	00
CABBAGE, (heads).....	5	00
POTATOES, Sweet.....	10	00
Irish.....	10	00
	75	1.00

SHURLEY'S INSTITUTE.

THREE MILES WEST OF WINNSBORO.

J. R. SHURLEY, Principal.

The exercises of this Institution were resumed on the first Monday in January, in advance of \$1000 per month, the end of the year. Washing \$1.00 per month. French, Eloquence and Chemistry each \$10.00 extra. Tuition for school room, 50 cents per session. Each Student will furnish his own sheets, pillow-slips, bed-spread and toilet. Tuition of day scholars will be from \$20 to \$40 per year. Students will be received at any time and charged only from time of entrance, but no deduction will be made for absence, unless occasioned by sickness.

The Institute is now furnished with a Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Globes, Maps, Charts, and everything necessary to aid in imparting thoroughness of instruction. It is located in a healthy region, and in an enlightened neighborhood, pervaded by a decidedly moral influence.

A course of Lectures on Astronomy, Electricity and Electro Magnetism, will be given by the Principal during the year.

The lectures on Astronomy will be accompanied with the exhibition of the Phantasmagoria Lanterns, by means of which the motion of the Planets will be satisfactorily accounted for. The principles of Electricity and Electro Magnetism will be exhibited by Apparatus.

The Assistant Teachers will lecture monthly on Literary subjects.

Students and patrons who come on the Charlotte Rail Road, will please call on Mr. J. F. Gamble or Mr. Hendrix, at the Winsboro' Hotel, and they will be sent out to the Institute free of charge.

Those who come down the Greenville Rail Road, will be brought up Little River Depot to the Institute free of charge. My carriage will meet them there if they write me word.

The following testimonials are respectfully submitted.

I cheerfully add my testimony in behalf of Mr. Shurley's success in preparing young men for College.

W. C. PRESTON,
Ex-President So. Co. College.

The undersigned feel entire confidence in recommending Mr. Shurley as a competent, laborious and conscientious teacher.

JAMES C. FURMAN, Faculty of Furman
JAS. S. MIMS, Theol. Institution.
P. C. EDWARDS.

OTHER REFERENCES.

Rev. W. B. JOHNSON, D. D. Col. G. LEITCHER,
Col. W. SMITH, WM. SHEDD, Esq.

Jan. 21 3-1t

LEWISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

[10 MILES EAST OF CHESTERVILLE.]

Mrs. A. S. WYLIE, Principal; assisted by Mrs. LEWIS, of Columbia Institute, Tenn., and by Miss KELLOGG, of Castleton Seminary, Vt.

Rev. L. McDONALD, Visitor.

THE scholastic year, will be divided into two sessions of five months each: the first commencing on the 5th January, and the second on the 22d July.

Resident boarders will be attended in sickness to last fall, and consist in part of:

For a Circular containing full particulars, address Mrs. WYLIE, Lewisville, P. O. Chester District, S. C.

Dec. 24 3-1t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Robinson, Bradley & Co., are hereby notified that unless payment is made before the 20th of February next, their several Notes and Account will be forthwith placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection, without any respect to persons.

JOHN A. BRADLEY,
W. M. McDONALD,
Surveors.

Jan. 21 3-1t

Notice.

BY permission of the Ordinary of Chester District, will be sold at the residence of Dr. Eli Cornell, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of February next, the personal property belonging to the estate of Thos. Terry, dec'd., consisting of Bed and Furniture, Bureau, Walnut Table, a valuable lot of Silver Spoons, and other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAS. A. LEWIS, Executor.

Jan. 21 3-1t

To Mechanics.

THE Subscriber wishes to contract for the building of a Dam and Saw Mill on Sandy River, at the State of South Carolina. It is about 100 feet long, and 100 feet high. A larger Dam, filled with rock, will be preferred.

Any person wishing to contract for the work will address the subscriber at Chester C. H.

SAM'L. M'ALILLY.

Jan. 21 3-1t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me for Blacksmithing, are notified that my books are placed in the hands of J. A. Williamson, Esq., for collection.

They will be paid, as far as the opinion and preference of the members of Congress and of the Democratic General Committee, lately assembled here, encouraged.

The other of the proposed alteration of the scale of duty on Cotton goods will be, as Senator J. A. Williams and other practical men say, to convert the manufacturing energy of New England to the new States, and throw the whole business of making common Cotton cloths into the Southern States, where it can be carried on to greater advantage.

In point of time, the excitement is but just beginning. Both parties are looking for the most practicable candidate. Just now, Gen. Cass seems to be the most favored candidate for the Democratic party, as far as the opinion and preference of the members of Congress and of the Democratic General Committee, lately assembled here, go.

On the other side it is intended very soon to give Mr. Fillmore an opportunity to withdraw his name as a candidate. Gen. Scott and Mr. Webster are looked upon as the two candidates from whom the Whigs will make their choice. Gen. Scott will probably be nominated.

The Calculating Machine.—We used to think it was a jest—the idea of a calculating machine; but we have seen it and its ingenious proprietor, Mr. Fuller, who is now stopping at the Irving House. The rapidity and accuracy with which all business problems are solved is truly surprising. It needs only to be seen to be believed. Although its invention, it has been extensively sold in England, France, Germany, and Ireland. Upwards of thirty of the principle London bankers have it, & it computes interest at every possible rate per cent upon any sum of money, for any length of time, both at three hundred and sixty and three hundred and sixty-five days to the year, and has a most perfect time-telegraph to compute the number of days any note has to run. To work equations of payments, or average of accounts, is one of its conveniences. Copies have been purchased in Washington, by all the departments, for use in the public offices, as well as by the principle bankers, merchants, and mechanics. Less than a month ago, I obtained an answer to my business question that to procure the statement, full printed documents, to accompany the work. It is learned by one or two hours' study and practice. It occupied a prominent place in the Crystal Palace.—Washington Telegraph.

Jan. 21 3-1t

Corn for Sale.

AT the Store of JAMES PAGAN & CO.

SEED RYE.

A QUANTITY of SEED RYE, just received

ed, and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Jan. 14 2-1t

William Thompson

RESPECTFULLY urges upon his customers the payment of their accounts due him—He is himself much pressed for funds to carry on his business, having to pay the cash for all that he gets. His circumstances will not permit him to grant indulgence, and those indebted to him will take notice that if their accounts are not squared by the first of March, they will be turned to an officer for collection. He is in earnest, and gives fair warning.

Jan. 14 2-1t

Corn for Sale.

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

SEED RYE.

A QUANTITY of SEED RYE, just received

ed, and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Jan. 14 2-1t

Notice.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

DANIEL DUNLAP having applied to me

for Letters of Administration on the estate

of William Dunlap, the same will be granted

him on the 2d February next, if no well founded objection be made.

PETER WYLIE, J. C. O. C. D.

Jan. 21 3-1t

Look Out.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note or book account for Groceries last year, are here informed that I want the money, and I must have it. Persons that I owe want their money, and it is a bad rule that won't work both ways.

So call at the Captain's office and settle.

D. PINCHBACK.

Jan. 14 2-1t

A New Southern Enterprise.

Encouraging Home Talent and Industry.

The Illustrated Family Friend.

A NEW and elegant paper, published at

Columbia, South Carolina, and

EDITED BY S. A. GOODMAN,

soliciting examination and challenges comparison, with any Northern Paper.

It is a large sheet, magnificently printed upon

splendid paper, contains Original Tales, Sketches,

News, Poetry, Agricultural Articles, and

whatever else that will interest an intelligent community; besides, ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS each week.

Terms \$2 per annum; address,

S. A. GOODMAN & J. J. LYONS,

Columbia, South Carolina.

Jan. 14 2-1t

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate

of Theodore Randall, will present them

for payment by the first of March next, properly

attested.

SAMUEL J. RANDELL,

Administrator.

Jan. 7 1-1t

Rail Road Shares.

BY order of Peter Wylie, Ordinary, will be

sold at Chester Court House, on the first

Monday in February next, Three Shares in the

Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road, belonging to the

estate of John Reed, dec'd. Terms made

known at time of sale.

J. A. REEDY, Executor.

Jan. 14 2-1t

Corn Starch.

A N EXCELLENT article, either for table use or

the Laundry. For sale by

J. A. REEDY.

Sept. 24 3-1t

Rail Road Shares.

BY order of Peter Wylie, Ordinary, will be

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

Select Poetry.

GO AHEAD.

BY G. W. LINT.

When your plow of hay is clear,
Go ahead;
But no faster than your brains;
Haste hinders in the rear,
If you would have the rains;
Go ahead.

Do not eat too broad a test;
Go ahead;
Lapping never dries the night;
When do you duty best.
You will then know what is right.
Go ahead.

Never doubt a righteous cause;
Go ahead;

Then you're completely in;
Comes the singing all your own,
Mortal sinners, think not this,
Go ahead.

Do not seek what go with you;
Go ahead;

Numbers I seek the covets plus!
I would be the last or two,

And the last, though it be;
Go ahead.

Through life's vicissitudes rise,
Go ahead;

Seal them, I certainly can't;
Let me proudly dare the skies—

What you promises to a man!
Go ahead.

Whispered waters round you dash;
Go ahead;

Let me harden but you;

Through the heavens roar and flash,
Hail, unquench'd, firm and true;

Go ahead.

Hoof'd Mannion's golden bell;
Go ahead;

Make no compromise with sin;

Well the serpent he looks well,

But you can't let him in;
Go ahead.

Many a day are drawing nigh;
Go ahead;

Making day all your pride,

Two must prosper, live or die,

Both Heaven's on your side.

Go ahead.

PROCRASITATION.

BY CHARLES MACKET.

My fortune with a smiling face.

Straw roses on your way,

When shall we stop to pick them up?

To-day, my love, to-day.

But should she frown with face of care,

And talk of coming sorrow,

When shall we grieve, if grieve we must?

To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If those who've wronged us own their faults,

And kindly pity pray,

When shall we hastes and forgive?

To-day, my love, to-day.

But if stirs justice urge rebuke,

And wrangst from memory sorrow,

When shall we chide, if chide we dare?

To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If those to whom we owe a debt

And have until we pay.

When shall we struggle to be just?

To-day, my love, to-day.

But if our debtors fail our hope,

And plied his ruin through,

When shall we weigh his brough of faith?

To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

My love, estranged, should once again

Her penitent display;

When shall we kiss her proffered lips?

To-day, my love, to-day.

But if she would indulge regret,

Or dwelt with by-gone sorrow,

When shall we weep, if weep we must?

To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

For various acts and harmless joys,

The minutes will not stay;

We have always time to welcome them

To-day, my love, to-day.

But care, remissness, angry words,

And unavailing sorrow,

Come for too soon, if they appear

To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

Yesterdays Department.

From the Farmer and Planter.

ADVERTISING FOR STOCK.

If there is reason in any thing, stock should

be provided with comfortable shelter during

the bad weather of winter. The uniform cold

of the North is not more destructive to beasts

than the changeable weather of the latter

part of December, January, and February, in

the South; nor is the snow, in that region,

which from its dryness, rolls from the animal

as it falls, as dreadful as one pelting, chilling

rain from the Northwest. We venture the

opinion, if an accurate statistical account of

the sows, calves, and yearlings, that die dur

ing the winter, could be kept throughout the

U. S. states, the loss would be found to be the

greater at the South; and this for no other

reason than because the climate is thought

so mild, there is no need of shelter for stock,

and they are consequently left to suffer from

exposure beyond what their constitution can

bear. But who, on reflection, can doubt that

all animals about the farm-house are the bet

ter for being protected from the long, cold,

drizzling storms of our winters; or who, with

any show of reason, can question the econ

omy of providing them shelter? There is in

it a saving of food that addresses itself to

our consideration at all times, but from the

shortness of the crops with more than usual

force this year. It is a settled fact that cloth

ing or shelter is a measurable substitute or

compensation for food, and whatever prevents

the escape of animal heat from the body di

minishes the necessity and expense of gener

ating snow. The heat of the animal body must be kept up to a certain degree of tem

perature, and if the body is exposed to winds

and rains, it thereby sustains a loss that must be restored, and can only be done by the consumption of an increased quantity of food. Hence the food that would remain unconsumed, or if consumed, would be converted into fat or muscle is expended in keeping the animal in the same given condition. So much is a clear and total loss. Nature illustrates the relation of climate and temperature to food in her provision for the inhabitants of the different zones of the earth. The Laplander, who is exposed to the rigors of intense cold, requires a nutritious and stimulating food, and is provided with it in the train oil. The inhabitant of the tropical region suffers a less loss of heat, and Providence has assigned him a milder and less carbonaceous diet in fruits. The food prepared for the inhabitants of Southern climates, (says Liebig,) does not contain in a fresh state more than 12 per cent. of carbon, while the blubber and train oil which feed the inhabitants of Polar regions contain 66 to 80 per cent. of that element. "Cold and hunger united very soon produce exhaustion." "In the animal body the food is the fuel." "A starving man is soon frozen to death." "Our clothing is merely an equivalent for a certain amount of food." The more warmly we are clothed the more urgent becomes the appetite for food, because the loss of heat by cooling, and consequently the amount of heat to be supplied by the food is diminished. If we were to go naked like certain savage tribes, or if in hunting or fishing we were exposed to the same degree of cold as the Samoyedes, we should be able with ease to consume ten pounds of flesh, and perhaps a dozen of tall low candles into the bargain, daily, as warmly clad travellers have related of these people. We should then also be able to take the same quantity of brandy or train oil without bad effects, because the carbon and hydrogen of these substances would only suffice to keep up the equilibrium between the external temperature and that of our bodies."

The cooling of the body, by whatever cause it may be produced, increases the amount of food necessary. The organism of man and beast is the same, and there would seem abundant testimony in proof of the advantage of both. Whether the animal is destined for labor, the shambles, or dairy, it is the same—he is benefited by shelter from storms. But interest and economy are not the only considerations that should operate upon our minds in the matter; we should not forget the gratification we have in yielding obedience to the better prompting of humanity! Who that has sensitivity and conscience, can look unmoved upon the animal that gives him daily milk as she stands covered with sleek, and trembling with cold beneath the drooping eaves, or perchance in the fence corner, seeking the protection a few open rails can give her!

Among the evidences of a sound head and heart in a farmer, we regard good buildings for himself, his negroes, horses, mules, cattle, dogs, hens, and every animal upon the premises. Troughs are an appurtenance to stables and barns by no means common, and yet of considerable importance. In wet weather negroes have such an unconquerable love of the quarter and kitchen fires, and such a dislike of the task of taking horses and cattle a distance for water, they will elude the vigilance of master, overseer, and every body else, and leave at times the stock whole days without a drop of water. But suppose the negroes are a little more reliable, they have more fidelity than common, if they do not hurry the horses to the water, allow them to half drink, and then try their speed in a quarter race back to the stables. The watering is at best in nine cases out of ten irregular, causing the animal one day to suffer for want of water, and the next to injure himself by drinking too much. With such treatment no animal can thrive. To obviate it, let troughs be placed under the eaves of the barns and stables for the purpose of catching the rain; the stock will then be sure to get water enough in bad weather, and without exposure. Where practicable we would also recommend invariably to run a lane to the branch or place of watering.

ADVANTAGES OF DRAINING.

The advantages of draining are becoming more and more conspicuous as the system is adopted and extended. This will continue to be the case till the increased products and profits of cultivated land, will be augmented to an amount which is at present beyond estimation.

Col. Sherwood, of Auburn, lately informed us that he had, within about a year, purchased 11,000 drain tiles, from the manufactory of Mr. Wharbyton, of Waterloo. He had laid nearly all these, and their benefit is already so obvious, that he intends to lay more as fast as they can be obtained. Col. S. showed us a field of wheat, on a part of which tiles had laid fast. The superiority of the crop on the drained portion, was very manifest. He related an incident illustrating the effect of drainage in bringing the soil to a workable condition in spring. On a part of a field having rather a tenacious soil, he laid tiles just before the setting in of last winter. The last spring was wet and backward, and much ground could not be plowed till very late. He intended this field for barley, the sowing of which he was anxious to do at the proper season, but was obliged to defer operations on account of the un drained land. At length plowing was commenced, and the furrows were run in such a direction as to cross both the drained and undrained portions of the field. On passing from one to the other, the plowman was at once struck with the difference in the condition of the soil—there was a marked difference in the depth of the soil—there was a marked difference in the texture of the soil—there was a marked difference in the quality of the soil.

It is not done before, the negro houses should

now be put in order for winter, making the

roofs tight and stopping all the cracks, except

a few near the top for ventilation; and provide good chimneys. These are not of

the same quality as those made of

brick, and are not so durable, but they are

more easily repaired, and are less expen

sive. The cost of the tiles is not great, and

the labor of laying them is not great, and

the expense of the tiles is not great, and

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